

GEOGRAPHY

EPITOMISED;

OR, A

TOUR *round the* WORLD:

BEING

A SHORT BUT COMPREHENSIVE

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE:

ATTEMPTED IN VERSE,

(FOR THE SAKE OF THE MEMORY;)

And principally designed for the Use of SCHOOLS.

By AN AMERICAN.

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T O T H E
R E A D E R.

IF the following Attempt, to smooth one of the Paths of Science, and render it inviting to the Sons and Daughters of *England*, shall be found, on a fair Trial, to answer this important End, the Author will be highly gratified, and account those leisure Hours that have been employed in it, as well spent.

Every one knows, that Instructions conveyed in any tolerable kind of *Verse*, are much more easily remembered, than when delivered in the most elegant and harmonious *Prose*.

An *Epitome*, therefore of *Geography*, (resembling a *general Map* of the World,) in which the divisions and subdivisions of Continents and States,—the situations of Cities and Islands,—the names and course of Rivers, &c. are pointed out, and described in easy and familiar Rhymes,—promises satisfaction and profit, not only to the young votaries of Science, but to every one who wishes to read histories, voyages, and travels, with advantage and pleasure.

To render this small System as useful as may be, great care has been taken, to express every idea with *perspicuity*, and at the same time with the utmost *brevity*. If the Reader will be so kind as to remember this; and also consider the great number of difficult and foreign *names*, necessary to be introduced, each one contending for its proper station, and refusing to yield to others of a softer sound;—it is hoped, he will make every necessary allowance, and not expect what was either impracticable, or at least very difficult, to a confined and inexperienced Muse.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

1. *GEOGRAPHY* is a description of the surface of the terraqueous Globe.
2. The division of the Earth's surface is threefold, viz. *astronomical*, *natural*, and *political*.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

3. **T**HE Earth, as a *planet*, has a *two-fold* motion.—the one round its axis, once in 24 hours, called *diurnal*,—the other round the Sun, once in a year, called *annual*.

4. The *Circles*, conceived to be drawn on its surface, are either *great Circles*, dividing the globe into two equal parts, called *Hemispheres*, or *lesser*, dividing it unequally.

5. Those two opposite points on the surface, 90 degrees distant from any great circle, are called the *poles* of that circle, and of all others parallel to it.

6. The *great Circles* are, (1) the *Equator*, the plane of which cuts the axis at right angles, and divides the globe into *northern* and *southern* hemispheres. Its poles are denominated the *north* and *south poles*. (2) *Meridians*, which intersect each other in the poles, any one of which may be said to divide the globe into *eastern* and *western* hemispheres. (3) The *Ecliptic*, which crosses the Equator, in angle of about $23^{\circ} 30'$, in the plane of which the Earth performs its annual revolution round the Sun. (4) The *Horizon*, which (referred to the heavens) terminates our vision, and divides the globe into *upper* and *lower* hemispheres. Its poles are called the *Zenith* and *Nadir*. Besides the division of these circles into degrees and minutes, which is common to all circles, the *Equator* is divided into 24 equal parts, called *hours*;— 15° corespondent to one hour, $15'$ of a degree, to one minute of time, &c. The *Ecliptic* is divided into 12 equal parts called *Signs*,—viz. γ Aries, τ Taurus, II Gemini, S Cancer, Ω Leo, m Virgo, $\odot$ Libra, m Scorpio, I Sagatarius, w Capricorn, m Aquarius, X Pisces. The first six are called *northern*, the other six, *southern signs*. The beginning of *Aries* and *Libra* are called the *equinoctial* points, the one *vernal*, the other *autumnal*;—and the beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, the *solstitial* points.

The *Horizon* is divided into 32 equal parts, called points of the compass. The four *cardinal* points, are North, South, East, and West.

7. The *lesser Circles*, parallel to the Equator, are the two *Tropics*, at the distance of $23^{\circ} 30'$ from the Equator, and the two *Polar Circles*, at the same distance from the Poles.

8. These circles of the *terrestrial Sphere*, extended to the heavens, are called circles of the *celestial* sphere.

9. The four lesser circles divide the earth's surface into 5 *Zones*, viz. the *Torrid Zone*, lying between the two Tropics;—the two *Frigid Zones*, lying within the polar circles;—and the two *Temperate Zones*, lying between the Torrid and Frigid.

10. There are 30 *Climates* on each side of the Equator; 24 are called *half hour climates*, 6 are *month Climates*. A single half hour Climate answers to one half hour's encrease of the longest day.

11. The *Latitude* of a place is its distance, *north* or *south*, from the Equator, measured in degrees, &c. on the meridian. Any circle parallel to the Equator, is called a parallel of Latitude.

12. The *Longitude* of a place is its distance from some *first* meridian, *east* or *west*, measured on an arch of the Equator, contained between the said meridian and the meridian of the place.

13. The sphere, according to the position of the Equator, with respect to the Horizon, is *right*, *parallel*, or *oblique*; the first supposes you at the Equator, the second at the Pole, the third any where between the Equator and the Poles.

14. The inhabitants of the earth, in their relative situations, are,
(1.) *Antiaci*, who live under the same Meridian, but opposite parallels.
(2.) *Peviaci*, who live under the same parallel, but opposite Meridians.
(3.) *Amipodes*, who live under opposite parallels and Meridians, and are therefore diametrically opposed to each other.

15. From the diversity of their shadows, they may be called,

(1) *Amphiscii*, (2) *Periscii*, (3) *Heteroscii*, (4) *Ascii*.

2. NATURAL DIVISION.

16. A *Continent*, is a very large portion of land, containing several countries, not separated from each other by water.

17. An *Island*, is a smaller part of land, entirely surrounded by water.

18. A *Peninsula*, is a tract of land, joined to the continent by a narrow neck, called an *Isthmus*.

19. A *Promontory*, is a high part of land stretching out into the Sea, the point of which is called a *Cape*.

20. An *Ocean*, is a spacious collection of water, without any intire separation of its parts by land.

21. A *Sea*, is a smaller collection of water, confined by the land, and communicating with the Ocean.

22. A *Lake* (generally means) a large collection of water, entirely surrounded by land.

23. A *Strait* is a narrow part of the Sea, either joining a Gulph to the neighbouring sea or ocean, or one part of the Sea or Ocean to another.

24. A *Gulph*, is a part of the sea running up into the land;—if very large it is called an *inland Sea*. If the entrance be wide,—a *Bay*.

3. POLITICAL or CIVIL.

25. A *State*, is a nation or people under the same government.

26. The simple forms of government are three, viz. (1) *Democratical*, where the power is lodged in the people. (2.) *Aristocratical*, when it is lodged in the nobility or chiefs. (3.) *Monarchical*, when the supreme power is lodged in one person; and is either elective or hereditary,—absolute or limited.

G E O G R A P H Y

E P I T O M I Z E D;

O R, A,

T O U R *round the* W O R L D.

R O U N D the G L O B E now to rove, and its *surface*
survey,

O Youth of *Great Britain* hasten away.

Bid adieu for a while to the toys you desire,

EARTH's beauties to view, and her wonders admire.

Refuse not instruction, improve well your time,

They are happy in age who are wise in their prime.

Delighted we travel vast *Continents* through,

And *Isles* without number,—the old and the new.

Vast *Oceans* and *Seas* too, shall have their due praise,

Including the *Rivers*, the *Lakes*, and the *Bays*. 10

Dividing the *Continents*, then, into *Parts*,

States next will we trace, and their manners and arts.

O'er *Cities*, and *Mountains*, and *Desarts*, we'll fly:

Nor leave unadmir'd the bright wonders on high.

The

The OCEANS and CONTINENTS.

THIS GLOBE that's the Grave and the birth-place
of man, 15

Exhibits vast Tracts of WATER and LAND.

The WATER, attracted, incessantly rolls,

And seems to extend to the far distant Poles :

The OCEANS, or three immense parts of the same,

Th' ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, and INDIAN name. 20

O'er more than one half of Earth's surface they glide,

And the LAND into three * distinct Portions divide.

On AMERICA's east, the ATLANTIC is seen,

Admir'd by both Worlds, as it rolls on between.

The boundless PACIFIC divides them, to west; 25

And the INDIAN, to southward of ASIA's plac'd.

The New World's two parts in firm union we see,

And the Old, has for ages, been famous for three :

These ASIA, EUROPE, and AFRICA name;

And spread far and wide fair AMERICA's fame. 30

To these if New Holland to add we're inclin'd,

Then six * immense portions of Land we shall find:

These six immense parts of this vast rolling sphere,

Into sixty less parts divided appear.

Of these are in EUROPE no less than fifteen, 35

And just the same number in AFRICA seen :

NEW HOLLAND, * and ASIA **—four, * and eleven ; **

SOUTH AMERICA, eight, — NORTH AMERICA. seven.

From ASIA, see ! the bright Sun takes his way,

On EUROPE and AFRICA pouring the day.

Then

* The Old World, America, and New Holland, which are all now known to be separated from each other by water.

† These six parts we call Continents, as New Holland is larger than all Europe, and therefore ought not to be classed with the islands.

E P I T O M I Z E D.

9

Then o'er the ATLANTIC the NEW WORLD he views,
And across the PACIFIC his journey pursues,
Thus daily encircling the GLOBE he appears,
Giving birth to new days, and compleating our years.

E U R O P E.

(BOUNDARIES)

ON the south side of EUROPE, a vast Sea is seen 45
From *Hercules' Pillars* * to fam'd *Palestine*:
On the west and north west, the ATLANTIC doth roll,
And the large *Icy Sea* lies to north, near the *Pole*.
From ASIA, EUROPE's disjoin'd by a *Line*,
Which here let us briefly attempt to define. 50

Thro' the wide *Archipelago*, first, it is trac'd,
North of which, *Dardanells* and *Propontis* are plac'd.
Then we pass thro' the *Straits* that are well known to
fame,

Where a *City* still publishes *Constantine's* name:
On the widely-spread *Euxine* our vessel's now toss'd, 55
Where the *Danube*, the *Niester*, and *Nieper* are lost.
Thro' the *Straits*, next, of *Kassa*, we boldly sail on,
O'er the *Palus Maotis*, to meet river *Don*.
With the waters of *Don* those of *Volga* are blended,
If the great work † be done which *Czar Peter* in-
tended. 60

A long *Ridge of Hills* ‡ running north, now, we find;
The *Line of Partition* which nature design'd.

S U B D I V I S I O N S.

NOW EUROPE's fierce nations deserve to be known,
From her southermost Sons, to the north *Frigid*
Zone,
We'll *Portugal*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Germany* view, 65
And trace the *Dominions of Austria* too.

Rove

* Straits of Gibraltar.

† A Canal to join these two rivers.

‡ The Mountains called *Zemnoi Poias*.

Rove *Britain*, and *Holland*, and *Switzerland*, o'er,
 And *Italy's States*, and wide *Turkey* explore:
 The *Poles*, and the *Prussians*, next may be seen,
 The *Danes*, *Swedes*, and Subjects of *Russia's* Queen. 70

1. P O R T U G A L.

O N *Portugal's* east, see the Spaniards reside;
 On the west, rolls the *Ocean Atlantic* his tide.
 The *Douro* and *Tayo* * here roll on in haste,
 The *Tayo*—on which happy *Lisbon* is plac'd.

Three centuries since,—as their writers relate,—75
 Their *East-India* conquests were rapid and great.
 Since that, they have sunk into weakness again;
 No nation doth always its vigor retain.
 O'er *Portugal*, *Spain* tyranniz'd sixty years;
 At length the great *Duke of Braganza* appears. 80
 A new revolution takes place now we find;
 And *Portugal* still owns a prince of that *Line*.

2. S P A I N.

I N the kingdom of *Spain* fourteen *Provinces* are;
Catalonia, *Aragon* (north) and *Navarre*.
 To the westward of these, and the south of the Bay, †85
Gallicia, *Biscay*, *Austria*, say.
 To these *Leon* add, and *Valencia* too,
 Which bound, west and east, *Castile*, *Old* and *New*.
 Next to *Portugal*, *Estremadura* must be.
 And *Granada* next to the far-flowing *Sea*. † 90
 Her rich fertile soil's, *Andalusia's* boast,
 And *Marcia's*—lying along the sea-coast.

On

* The principal rivers of *Spain* and *Portugal*, may be thus expressed:—

Minho, *Douro*, *Tayo*, *Ebro*,
Guadiana, *Guadalquivir*.

† Bay of *Biscay*.

‡ The *Mediterranean*.

On the east side of Spain, the small *Islands* we view,
Majorca, *Minorca*, and *Ivica* too.

These all are, at present subjected to Spain, 95
 But still the bold British *Gibraltar* retain.

'Twas when *Isabella* and *Ferdinand* reign'd,
 The daring *Columbus* AMERICA gain'd.

That Monarch the *Moors* in subjection did bring,
 For which he was stil'd the most *Catholic King*. 100

The *Austrian House*, here the sceptre long sway'd,
 But now 'tis the *Bourbon*, whose laws are obey'd.

3. F R A N C E.

FRANCE long by the *Pyrenees* bounded hath been,
 On the south——running them and the Spaniards
 between.

The *Gulph*, then, of *Lyons*, lies south of *Provence*, 105
 And the high-tow'ring *Alps*, to the eastward of France.
 On the north-east, lies *Germany*, quite to the Baltic;
 And the west coast is wash'd by the *Ocean Atlantic*.

Se Normandy, *Piccardy*, (north) and *Lorrain*,
 Next to these are *Afice*, *Isle of France*, and *Cham-*
pagne. 110

Franche Compté appears on the east of the *Soane*,
Dauphine and *Provence*, on the east of the *Rhone*. 115

In *Burgundy*, look for the source of the *Seine*,
 And *Languedoc*, next to the kingdom of Spain.

Guienne may be seen on the river *Dordonne*,
 And *Gascony* south of the river *Garonne*. 115

The Royal Canal is a work of great fame,
 And the plains of *Roussillon* lie south of the same.

On the west of the *Rhone*, *Lyons* † is plac'd,
 And thro' *Orleanois* § the *Loire* may be trac'd, 120

From *Nantz*, on the *Loire*, as we rove to north-west,
 We will *Bretany* find, and the harbour of *Brest*.

From

* Discovered by him, A. D. 1492.

† Pronounce it, *Lyonoa*.

———, *Orleanoa*.

To the north of *Navarre*, the *Ardour's* seen to roll :--
And the sceptre of *Louis* extends o'er the whole.

In *Provence* you must look for the harbour *Toulon*, 125
Tboloufe and *Bourdeaux*, on the river *Garonne*.

On the banks of the *Loire*, and the banks of the *Seine*,
Are *Nantz*, *Orleans*,---*PARIS* and *Rouen*.

Due south in a line runs the great river *Rhone*,
Having blended his waters with those of the *Soane*. 130

The *Maese* to the north takes his course, from *Cham-*
pagne,

And likewise *Moselle*, to the *Rhine*, from *Lorrain*.

The *Var* between *Italy* runs, and *Provence*,

And you trace the *Adour*, in the south-west of *France*.

The *Somme* doth to west-ward thro' *Picaidy* stray : 135

And the *Charente* is blended with *Biscay's* fam'd *Bay*.

The *Franks* first from *Germany* came, o'er the *Rhine*,
And *Glovis* their first Christian Monarch we find.

Their first Race of kings, *Merovingian* name,

The next, *Carlovingian*, well known to fame. 140

The third, for its founder, *Hugh Caput* doth own;

And of this is the Prince that is now on the throne.

The great *Bourbon Line* is a branch of this Race,

Which back to *St. Louis* they carefully trace,

Great *Henry the Fourth* was the darling of fame, 145

And *Louis, the Good*, who now reigns, is the same.

4. G E R M A N Y.

E L E C T O R S.

THE Head of the Empire, if laws be respected,
By nine of the Princes is duly elected,

Mentz, *Treves*, and *Cologne*, may be seen near the *Rhine*,
Of these the Arch-bishops are three of the nine. 150

To the *Saxon Elector* due honours they pay,

And *Hanover* too, whom the British obey.

Of

Of th' *Elector of Brandenburg* next will I sing,
Bavaria's Duke, and *Bohemia's King*.
 And to sum up the whole of *Prince Palatine*,
 Who stiles himself *Lord of Neckar and Rhine*.

155

C I R C L E S.

THE *Circles* we'll now of this Empire run o'er :
Westphalia, *Saxony*,—*Upper and Lower* ;
Franconia, (middle) and two on the *Rhine* ;
Bavaria, *Suabia*, *Austria*,—nine.

160

R I V E R S in the North.

THE *Ems* and the *Weser*, flow east of the *Rhine*,
 The *Elbe* and the *Oder*, more east still we find :
 These all to the *Baltic*, or *German Sea*, flow,
 And wide-spreading regions enrich as they go.

The D A N U B E in the South.

THE *Danube* from *Suabia* rapidly runs, 165
 To visit the *Germans*, the *Turks*, and the *Huns* ;
 Fifty flourishing cities he sees on his way,
 And many large rivers their tribute him pay ;
 Of his numerous *Falls* he is heard far to boast ;
 To the *Euxine* he hastens, and there he is lost. 170

5. AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

(B O H E M I A, H U N G A R Y, &c.)

BOHEMIA's Sons, and *Moravia's* too,
 Pay the Emperor *Joseph* the homage that's due.
 Encircled with mountains *Bohemia* lies,
 From whence the first streams of the *Elbe* take their rise.
 The

The *Hunns*, it is said, first from *Scythia* came, 175
That widely spread region we *Tartary* name.

On *Hungary's* east *Transylvania's* plac'd,
Slavonia south, and *Moravia* west.
The *Danube* they see, as south eastward he glides,
And *Hungary-upper*, and *lower*, divides. 180

Lakes, *Mines*, and all *Mineral waters* are here ;
And *Presburg* and *Buda*, chief cities appear.
A singular *Bridge* the inhabitants have,
In length full five miles, o'er the *Danube* and *Drave*.
Near *Szelitz* a wonderful *Cavern* is shewn, 185
Whose length, it is said, never yet has been known.

The *Hunns* their own princes for ages respected,
But now to the *Austrian House* are subjected.

Slavonia's wash'd on the north, by the *Drave*,
On the east, by the *Danube*, and south, by the *Save*. 190

These people and also the *Croats* they say,
But a nominal homage to *Austria* pay.
And here *Transylvania's* sons we might name,
Whose homage to *Austria's House* is the same.
Some of *Italy's States* let be added to these, 195
The largest of which is the rich *Milanese*.
And now those *Dominions* have briefly been nam'd,
Which are by the great *House of Austria* claim'd.

Capital CITIES in EUROPE.

ON the far-flowing *Danube* *Vienna* we see ;
And *Berlin* appears on the banks of the *Spree*. 200
On the *Elbe* we may *Dresden*, in *Saxony* find ;
And *Manheim's* the seat of the Prince *Palatine*.
The *Poles* on the *Vistula* boast of *Warsaw* ;
And *Prague* in *Bohemia's* on the *Muldaw*.
Madrid's near the source of the *Tagus*, in *Spain*, 205
And *Paris*, in *France*, on the banks of the *Seine*.

The

The flames of *Vesuvius* *Naples* still fears; ¹
 And *Rome* on the *Tiber* her lofty head rears.
 The splendor of *Athens* in darkness is lost,
 But well may the *Turks* of their *Capital* * boast. 210
 At *Baden* the *Diet Helvetic* we view;
 And the *Dutch* praise the *Hague* and rich *Amsterdam* too.
 In latitude north near the sixtieth degree,
 We *Bergen*, and *Stockholm*, and *Petersburg*, see.
 At *Stockholm* the king of the *Swedes* sits in state, 215
 And *Petersburg's* nam'd from *Czar Peter* the great.
 Fourscore years ago, a few *huts* here were seen,
 But now 'tis the pride of a great *Empress-Queen*.
 By the king of the *Danes*, *Copenhagen* is claim'd,
 Which stands on an island that *Zealand* is nam'd. 220
 Fair *Lisbon* is wash'd by the *Tayo's* rich tide;
 And *Thames* is of *London* the glory and pride.

6. BRITISH ISLANDS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the north of *Old England*, 'tis *Scotland* we see,
 And *Wales* on the west of the *Severn* and *Dee*.
 On the fair river *Thames* the proud *Capital* stands, 225
 And there lives the king who the island commands.
 To bow to his sceptre all ranks are agreed,
 Who live on the north and the south of the *Tweed*.
 The *Welsh* too the yoke have been long taught to bear,
 And their *Prince* he is stil'd to the crown who is heir. 230

CIRCUITS and COUNTIES.

IN *England* six *Circuits* we easily trace,
 And the *Counties* are forty, within the same space;
 North Britain contains three times ten and three more;
 In *Wales* there are twelve, and the *Circuits* are four.

RIVERS

* Constantinople.

RIVERS of SCOTLAND.

THE *Tweed* does the North from South Bri-
 ton divide; 235
 And a late made *Canal* joins the *Forth* and the *Clyde*.
 On the *Clyde* lovely *Glasgow* her lofty head rears;
 And *Edinburgh* south of the *Forth's Firth* appears.
 The *Spey* to the north running rapid is seen;
 And the *Dee* and the *Don* are lost near *Aberdeen*. 240
 The *Tay* runs south-east till it blends with the sea,
 Its source is *Loch-Tay*,---at its mouth is *Dundee*.

RIVERS of ENGLAND.

THE *Medway* past *Chatham* to *Thames* gently flows,
 The *Thame*--which the *Tame* and the *Iss* compose.
 In the far-flowing *Trent* are lost streams without
 number, 245
 'Tis known, near its mouth, by the name of the *Humber*.
 From *Plinlimmon-hill* see the *Severn* fast-flowing,
 Past *Glo'ster*; in haste, to the *Channel* he's going.
 To these add the *Ouse*, and the *Tees* and the *Tine*,
 And the *Eden*, whose mouth is not far from the line. *250
 On *Avon* both *Bristol* and *Bath* we may see,
 On *Mersey* stands *Liverpool*, north of thee *Dee*, }
 And *Derwent* and *Ribble*, all meet the same sea.

The *Britons* a *Gallie*-original claim:
 'Twas *Julius Cæsar* invaded the same. 255
 A *Conquest* soon after the *Romans* obtain'd;
 But still the fierce *Scots* independent remain'd.
 Five centuries after, the *Romans* withdrew,
 And left them expos'd to foes not a few.
 In vain, of the *Saxons* protection is crav'd; 260
 The *Scots* are repell'd,---but the *Britons* enslav'd.
 For more than six centuries thus they remain'd:
 Then *Normandy's William*, a victory gain'd.

Two

* Which separates England from Scotland.

Two *Houses* * the kingdom long kept in a flame,
 'Till *Henry the Seventh* united the same. 265
 Three Kings and two Queens now, the *Tudors* they stile;
 And the first of the *Stewarts* obtains the whole isle.
 His mother was *Mary*,---unfortunate Queen!
 Whose once lovely head on a scaffold was seen!
 Her *Grandson* † was doom'd to a similar fate! 270
 That Princes might learn to be *Good* as they're *Great*.
 The *last* wicked *James* from his kingdoms was driven,
 And the crown to the brave *Prince of Orange* was given.
 A great *Revolution* takes place, with his reign,
 And freedom is plac'd on her basis again. 275
 The last of the *Stewarts*, Queen *Anne* we shall find;
 And the *George's* are all of the *Hanover Line*.

I R E L A N D.

ON the west of Great Britain a wide Ocean rolls,
 And there lies *Hibernia*, nurse of brave Souls.
 'Tis *Ulster*¹, they name the north part of this Isle, 280
 And *Dublin*, chief City, in *Leinster*² they stile.
 The Shannon rolls *Leinster* and *Connaught*³ between,
 And *Cork*, far to south, may in *Munster*⁴ be seen.

In the Province of *Leinster*, twelve Counties we find;
 In *Connaught* are six; and in *Ulster* are nine; 285
 Five others by *Munster* are claim'd as its due;
 And the whole will amount to just thirty and two.

Other British I S L E S.

SOME other small islands attention now claim,
 Around the large isle we *Britannia* name,
 The *Shetland*, far north, and the *Orkneys* are plac'd, 290
 And west of the Scots are the *Hebrides* trac'd.

A race

B 2

* York and Lancaster.

† Charles the 1st.

A race of unpolish'd plain men here we find,
Who seldom converse with the rest of mankind:
They climb their tall rocks most amazingly well,
As those who have sail'd to *St. Kilda* can tell. 295

In the sea, that rolls eastward of Erin, we view,
The island of *Man* and of *Anglesey* too.
The islands of *Scilly* lie near to Land's End,
Where England far west-ward is seen to extend.
If thence to the east-ward to sail we're inclin'd, 300
The island of *Wight* in the Channel we find.
To south of the same, and to Normandy near.
Sark, *Alderney*, *Jersey*, and *Guernsey* appear.

Thro' the Straits now of *Dover* we'll hasten away,
And the far-fam'd Republic of Holland survey. 305

7. REPUBLIC OF HOLLAND.

Or the Seven United States of the Netherlands.

SEE *Groningen*¹, *Guelderland*², islands of *Zealand*³,
*Overyssel*⁴, and *Friesland*⁵, and *Utrecht*⁶, and *Holland*⁷.

On a low level land these brave people reside,
And great are their efforts to combat the tide.

The far-flowing *Chine* by new names here they
call, 310
And these are the *Iffel*, the *Leek*, and the *Wall*.

Tho' small be their limits, yet not so their pow'r,
Their number two millions, --- perhaps it is more.
Of a hundred large Towns and fine Cities they boast,
And vast is the wealth ocean brings to their coast. 315
Their Cities, Canals, and vast Mounds all proclaim,
Their Art and their Labour, and wide spread their fame.

Ten others there are, that were once rul'd by Spain,
Some of which to the *Austrian House* still remain;
The rest to the *French* and the *Dutch* appertain. 310

8. SWITZERLAND.

ON the heights of the Alps much of Switzerland lies,
The Alps,—whence the *Rhine* and the *Rhone* take
their rise.

Schaffhausen, and *Basil*, and *Bern*,
Apenzel, and *Zurich*, and *Swisse*,
Uri, *Zug*, *Underwald*, and *Lucerne*,
Solothurn, *Fribourg*, and *Glaris*.

325

Those thirteen united are well known to be,
Who shook off the yoke, and resolv'd to be free.
With these the brave *Grisons* are all leagu'd in one,
And likewise *Geneva*, to the west of *Leman*.
To these add some others all well known to fame,
The whole then the *Body Helvetic* you name.
Of *Albert's* oppressions the *Swiss* long complain'd:
But brave *Tell* arose, and their freedom they gain'd.

330

9. ITALY.

FROM the rough tow'ring Alps, † if you ven-
ture so high,

335

Whose tops clad in snows, seem to blend with the Skys,
In prospect lies *Italy*, stretching south-east,
And there by the far-flowing sea is embrac'd.
The *Appenins* Ridge this rich region divides,
And many fine Rivers roll down both its sides.

340

In

* *Lacus Lemanus*, now called the *Lake of Geneva*.

† Mount *Blanc*, one of the Alps, according to Sir *George Shuckburgh's* observations, is 15,666 feet high. It is thought to be the highest in the *Old World*. *Vesuvius*, placed on *Aetna*, would not be so high. *Vesuvius* is, 3,900; *Aetna*, 10,954 feet.

In form, like a *Leg* of vast size it extends,—
And *Sicilly* rises, where *Italy* ends.

Here many rich *States* and *Republics*, are seen;
Sardinias' prince rules *Savoy* at *Turin*.

A powerful republic was *Genoa* once,
But *Corfica*, now, is subjected to *France*.

345

To *Florence* in *Tuscany* praises are due,

To *Lucca*, *Marimo*, the *Milanes*e too.

Of *Parma*, *Moena*, and *Rome*, next we'll sing,

And last, but not least, the *Two Sicillies*' king.

350

Here many fine rivers are still seen to flow,

But none to compare with the far-winding *Po*.

Thro' *Cisalpine* plains to the eastward he glides,

And many fair cities adorn both his sides.

The *Rugon*, the once noted *Rubicon* was,

355

Which *Cæsar*, unaw'd by the *Senate*, did pass.

V E N I C E.

AT the head of the *Gulf* once the *Andria* nam'd,
See *Venice*,* as from the sea rising!

Her *Churches*, and *Bridges*, and *Islands* † so-fam'd,

To Strangers are truly surprizing!

360

In *Sicily*, *Ætna* his flaming head rears,

And more than ten thousand feet tow'ring appears,

The wonder of nations proud *Rome* still remains,

And vast are the treasures *Loretto* ‡ contains.

The *Church of St. Peter*, how lofty and fair!

365

How many most excellent Paintings are there!

Her Statues of Marble immense sums have cost.

No nation on earth such a Temple can boast.

10. T U R K E Y

* One of the most celebrated republics in the world: the government is democratic, as is that of *Genoa*.

† About 500, mostly of stone, laid over the Canals.

‡ They are 72, on which the city is seated.

|| See *Keyser's*, and *Dr. Moore's travels*.

10. TURKEY IN EUROPE.

EAST of Italy, lies a large country far-fam'd,
 Queen of Arts and of Arms, *Ancient Greece* it
 was nam'd, 370
 Her brave hardy sons their own scepter long sway'd;
 But now they are slaves, and the *Turk* is obey'd.---

Some *Provinces*, north of the *Danube*, we'll name,
 Which *Turkey* in *Europe* at present doth claim.
Bessarabia, first, in which *Bender* we see, 375
Moldavia, then, and *Wallachia*,---three.
 Three others are south of the *Danube*, 'tis true,
Bulgaria, *Servia*, *Bosnia*,---too.
Romania, ages ago they call'd *Thrace*,
 And south of mount *Rodophe*, *Macedon* place. 380
Achaia, *Bæotia*, *Theffaly* name,
Epirus's spread, and *Dalmatia*'s fame.

Olympus and *Pindus* are fam'd far and wide,
 Which *Theffaly*'s plains from *Epirus* divide.

Cassalian waters fond poets desire, 385
 And shady *Parnassus* the muses admire.

The M O R E A.

BY the Leaf of a Plane-tree *Morea*'s express'd,
 The *Isthmus* of which was by *Corinth* possess'd.
 From *Pelpos* * a name first deriv'd long it bore;
 There *Sparta* was famous,---now famous no more! 390
Messenia eastward of *Ells* was seen,
 And north of Mount *Menalus*, *Argu*, hath been.
 The gifts of kind nature her sons here did taste
 And lovely *Arcadia* central was plac'd.

* Anciently called, *Peloponnes*.

In *Elis Olympia's* * well known to fame, 395 }
 The *Games* call'd *Olympic* from thence took their name, }
 Each *fourth* year perform'd near fair *Alpheus's* stream. }

ISLANDS of the ARCHIPELAGO.

TO eastward of this, many *Isles* we descry,
 Some of which are too famous in silence to lie.
 First *Negropont*, *Lemnos*, and *Scyros* appear, 400
 And *Tenedos*, *Lesbos*, and *Chios*, are near.
 Add *Paros*, and *Samos*, and *Cyclades' Islet*,
 And *Cerigo*, fam'd for the *Cyprian's* † smiles.

Santorin §, not long since emerg'd from the Sea,
 And *Patmos* ||, a large barren Rock said to be. 405
 A stately Colossus ¶ at *Rhodes* once did stand,
 So large, that a Light-house it held in his hand.
Crete still of its hundred fine Cities doth boast,
 And vast were the numbers at *Candy's* siege † lost.

II. P O L A N D.

TH E snow-topp'd *Carpathian* far to east runs, 410
 And *Poland* divides from the land of the *Huns*.
 The *Germans* live west, on the north are the *Prussians*,
 On the east and north-east, are the *Tartars* and *Russians*,
 Thus

* An *Olympiad*, in Grecian history, is a period of 4 years.

† These lie in a circle round *Delos*, which is the chief of them.

‡ *Venus*, called *Cypria Dea*, from the island *Cyprus*, which lies in the *Levant Sea*. *Cerigo* is also called *Cytherea*.

§ This island is said to have arisen from the bottom of the sea, in 1707; at the time of its birth there was a great earthquake. When it arose it was a mere volcano.

|| Here *St. John* wrote the *Apocalypse*.

¶ It was of brass; its face represented the Sun, its height 135 feet, and ships passed between its legs.

† It was far more bloody than that of *Troy*. Its *Venetian* garrison bravely defended itself 24 years. The *Turks* lost 180,000 men,--the *Venetians* 80,000,--The garrison surrendered, A. D. 1669.

Thus *Poland**, encompass'd on all sides remains,
 And rich are the pastures that clothe her vast plains, 415
 Her wide spreading Forests with wild Beasts abound,
 And huge stately Elks in great numbers are found.
 The fine River *Wesel* flows far to the *Baltic*,
 Enriching *Cracow*, and *Warsaw*, and great *Dantzic*.†
 The far-wasting sword has oft delug'd her plains, 420
 Yet still a vast number of men she contains.
 The Jews at two Millions are rated, and more;
 Her Nobles are Tyrants,---their Slaves are the Poor.

12. PRUSSIA.

THE kingdom of *Prussia*'s north of the *Poles*,
 To the west-ward of which the rough *Baltic Sea*
 rolls. 425

On *Pregel* the Capital *Koningsberg* stands,
 The pride of a Prince who brave subjects commands.

To him now *Silesia* tribute must bring,
 And part of both *Saxony*'s own him for King.
Six Cities ‡ there are in *Westphalia* too, 430
 Which pay to this prince all the homage that's due.

*Elect*or of *Brandenburgh*, lo! this is he,
 Who boasts of *Berlin* on the banks of the *Spree*.

13. KING of DENMARK's Dominions.

BY the king of the *Danes* *Copenhagen* is claim'd,
 Which stands on the island that *Zealand* is
 nam'd. 435

The island of *Funeu* to *Zealand* is near,
 And *Jutland*, peninsula, west doth appear.

At

* This kingdom is now greatly diminished by the three partitioning powers, *Russia*, *Prussia*, and *Austria*:—and the constitution is changed.

† This city has been seized upon by the present king of *Prussia*.

‡ *Minden*, *Revensburg*, *Lingen*, *Cleves*, *Meurs*, *Mark*,

At the mouth of the *Baltic* whose *Current* flows west,
These islands, and others less famous are plac'd.

The kingdom of *Denmark*'s a maritime power, 440
Her Key to the *Baltic* is call'd *Elseneur*.

N O R W A Y.

A HUGE Ridge of Mountains to north far proceeds,
And *Norway* divides from the land of the *Swedes*.

In all parts of *Norway* rough mountains appear,
And Winter prevails near the whole of the year. 445
Many deep gloomy Caverns are here also found,
And large stately Forests with wild Beasts abound.
The Elk, and the Rein-Deer, the Wolf, and the Bear,
The Lynx, and the Ermine, and Beaver, are there.

Near *Hesleggen* mountain's a *Whirlpool* far-fam'd, 455
The *Malestrom*, by some the Sea's Navel, 'tis nam'd.
The sight of this Vortex the boldest must fear,
For Death's the reward of approaching too near.
Down quick to the botom their Vessel is borne,
And there by rude Rocks into pieces is torn! 455
On the surface, soon after, the Fragments are seen;
No mortal would think these a Vessel had been!

Huge *Whales* in those seas are well known to abound,
And *Sea-snakes** one hundred yards long have been found.

The *Kraken* appears like an Isle in the sea, 460
A mile and a half in circumference is he!
Mer-men and *Mer-women* sport here too, 'tis known;
And many more Wonders by Nature are shewn,

In seas far to north, huge *Ice-islands* appear,
Like white floating Mountains all times of the year. 465

Wha
t

* See Crantz's history of Greenland.

What seas or what lands at the *Pole* there may be,
No mortal has e'er yet adventur'd to see.

With *Denmark* was *Norway* united, long since,
And some parts of *Germany* own the same Prince.
The Isles in west Ocean which *Faro* they name, 470
And the large Isle of *Iceland*, belong to the same.
Add *East* and *West Greenland*, that lie near the Pole:
The *Scepter* of *Denmark* extends o'er the whole.

In ages remote,---'tis no fabulous tale,---
The hardy *Norwegians* far westward did sail. 475
To Isles call'd the *Shetland* their course first they steer,
Those Isles which to north of the *Orkneys* appear.
Roving west, then, to those which the *Faro* we name,
At length to the Island of *Iceland* they came.

The language and manners still prevalent here, 480
From *Norway* deriv'd very plainly appear.
The light of Religion, whose Author's divine,
Eight Centuries since, on this island did shine.

Not far to north-west,—bold Adventurers tell, --
In cold snowy regions, *West Greenlanders* dwell. 485
Their language, dress, manners, are truly the same,
With those of the tribes we the *Esquimaux* name:
Of *America's* sons these the only ones are,
To northren *Europeans* a likeness who bear.

A Strait does the *New World* from *Greenland* di-
vide, 490
Perhaps they're united,—but time must decide.

Thus many strong reasons conspire to proclaim,
Our *Esquimaux* Indians * from *Norway* first came.

C

LAPLAND.

* This is agreeable to what is suggested by Dr. Robertson, in his History of *America*.—But since this continent is now known to approach very near to *Asia*, (on the opposite or western side,) it is more probable, that both the *Greenlanders* and *Esquimaux* came from the west, and derived their origin from some of the *Asiatic* nations.

LAPLAND.

THE *Laplander* lives amidst storms and deep snows,
 Nor that there's a mortal lives happier knows. 495
 His *Rein-deer's* his riches, no other he'll prize,
 While garments and shoes, milk and meat it supplies.
 Tho' he lives in the *Zone* to the *Pole* that is near,
 And Sol is withdrawn a great part of the year;
 Yet the northern *Aurora's* so frequent and bright, 500
 As to banish the darkness and horrors of night.
 While Sol is in *Cancer*, diffusing his rays,
 Still round them, and round them, in circles he plays.
 To some, many *weeks* he appears thus to roll;
 And makes a bright *Day of Six Months*,* at the *Pole*, 505

Some part of rough *Lapland* from *Norway* is nam'd,
 The rest by the *Swedes* and the *Russians* is claim'd.

EAST GREENLAND.

IN north seas, as far as the eightieth Degree,
East Greenland, by some call'd *Spitzbergen*, we see.
 A rough and most desolate land it must seem, 510
 Where Winter prevails, in its utmost extreme.
 --- Yet four hardy *Russians*, † as plainly appears,
 Contriv'd to live there, for no less than six years.
 No man there they found, and no animals there,
 Excepting the *Rein deer*, the *Fox*, and *White Bear*. 515

14. SWEDEN.

ON the east side of *Norway* is *Sweden* well known,
 From *Straits* of the *Baltic* to north *Frigid Zone*.
 Round

* In this position of the sphere, the *Horizon* coinciding with the *Equator*, the Sun must appear as long above the former, as he is north of the latter.

† See an account of this, published by M. P. L. Le Roy, Professor of history, at Petersburg.

Round *Bothnia's* Gulf to the eastward it bends,
And *Russia* thence to the east far extends.

Here *Vasa*, *Adolphus*, and *Charles* of great fame, 520
By actions heroic acquir'd a great name.
The king of the Swedes bearing rule once was seen,
Where now stands the pride * of a far-ruling Queen.
Livonia, *Ingria* too, did him fear,
'Till *Peter* triumphant o'er *Charles* did appear. 525
These heroes a while gazing Europe admir'd,
And both with a bold martial spirit were fir'd.
Tho' *Charles* first did wonder, and *Peter* seem'd shy,
'To *Bender* the Swede was at last forc'd to fly.

15. The EMPIRE of RUSSIA.

NOW lastly in Europe we'll *Muscovy* name, 530
And spread far and wide mighty *Russia's* fame.
One eighth part of *Muscovy's* equal to France,
'Tis nam'd so from *Moscow*, the capital once.

Of Christians † great numbers 'tis said to contain,
Who shamefully rude and unlearn'd still remain. 535
Of ignorant Pagans the number's not small,
These *Semoeid Tartars* and *Laplanders* call.

Vast wide spreading Plains there are said here to be,
From *Don* to *Archangel*, where rolls the *White Sea*.
'To north, are the Straits which from *Weygat* they
name. 540
And the isle, *Nova Zembla*, is north of the same.

To north-east, they live amidst Desarts and Snows,
Where Seas are fast bound, and the wind rudely blows.

Siberia

* Petersburg.

† These are of the *Greek Church*, which is quite distinct from the
Church of Rome.

Siberia * rude and unform'd still appears,
 Tho' greatly improv'd within eighty past years. 545
 Give praises to *Peter*, the *Great* and the *Good*,
 Who wrought such a change among nations so rude.



A S I A.

From Europe 'tis time how to hasten away,
 And the Kingdoms of *Asia* briefly survey.

R U S S I A CONTINUED.

(I. S I B E R I A.)

A N D first thro' *north* regions our course we'll
 pursue, 550
 For these are by *Russia* claim'd as her due.

R I V E R S, &c.

T H E *Don* is seen here, and the *Wolga* far-flowing,
 To the *Azoph*, and *Caspian Sea*, they are going.

This Sea is encompass'd by rude roving men;
 And the mouths of the *Wolga* are three score and ten.
 In sledges † they fly o'er his smooth glassy face,
 While *Europe's* and *Asia's* sons on him gaze.

Three

* See an Account of this cold region, by the Abbe Chappe, who travelled through it to Tobolski, to view the transit of Venus, in the year, 1761.

† See Ibid.

Three other vast Rivers are well known to fame,
 Which *Oby*, *Yenisei*, and *Lena*, they name;
 In *Tartary* rising, far north they proceed, 560
 And haste to the ocean with wonderful speed.
 More eastward, two others in like manner fall,
 And these *Indigirka* and *Kolyma* call.
 To these add *Anadir*, to which sail'd *Deschnew*,*
 A century since, if the records be true, 565
 And here rolls the Ocean *Pacific* his tide,
 Which *Asia* doth from the *New World* divide.
 More southward appears the much talk'd of *Kam-*
chatka,
 On the east side of which is the harbour *Awatska*.
 From thence to the *New World* spread *Bbering* his fame
 And lies in an island that still bears his name.

A number of *Islands* † now rise to our view,
 Which seem to unite the *Old* world to the *New*.
 That these were the Continent, *Bbering* expected,
 But lately *Krenitzin* the error detected. 575
 And so did great *Cook*, who to north far was seen,
 And found but a *Strait* the two great worlds between.

The rude *Asiatics*, it must be confess'd,
 First peopled *America* far to north-west.
 Those tribes roving *Tatars*, let *Asia* name, 580
 But *Tartars*, and *Indians* at first were the same.

Yet the natives, far southward, perhaps we may trace,
 From the lately-found, dark-colour'd, *Tropical Race*.
 The waters wide-spread and *Pacific* they view,—
 Some westward of *Mexico*, some of *Peru*.— 585
 And

C 3

* See an account of Russian Discoveries, by Muller.

† See an account of this *New Archipelago*, by Mr. John Von Strahlm.

And bear a strong likeness, 'tis certainly known,
Tho' plac'd far apart in the wide *Torrid Zone*.*

O'er many rude regions reigns *Russia's* queen,
And many rude tribes in those regions are seen.
This Empire's extent is immence, to the east, 590
And twenty degrees is its breadth at the least.

2. TARTARY.

ON the south of *Siberia*, *Tartary* lies,
And many large regions is seen to comprise.

A pastoral life, the rude natives approve,
And oft to new homes and new pastures remove. 595
Their parents with pleasure they love and revere,
And strangers find great hospitality here.

The region is fertile around *Astracan*;
But more to kind Nature it owes than to man.
Past the said famous city the *Volga* still flows; 600
And *Tobolsky's* far north, 'midst *Siberia's* snows.

From *Cythia's* regions those nations are trac'd,
Who rush'd like a deluge proud *Rome* to lay waste.
The Tartars nam'd *Ussac* still famous have been,
Whose country northeastward of *Persia's* seen. 605
This once was enrich'd with the spoils of the east,
When *Jenghiz-Khan's* rule was so widely encreas'd.
Bakbaria near *Camarand* doth remain,
The birth place it was of the fierce *Tamerlane*.
Those wasters of nations their arms far employ'd, 610
And millions of men in wild fury destroy'd.

A nation

* See Cook's last Voyage.---Easter island is about 40° W. of Peru, and the Sandwich islands about 50° W. of Mexico, they are as far apart as the two tropics, and therefore as near to America as to each other. Their inhabitants resemble one another in language and manners.

A nation of Tartars that *Calmucs* * are nam'd,
 A war of ten years late with *China* maintain'd.
 The few that survived did to *Volga* repair,
 And found the Protection of *Russia* there. 615

Thibet we're now told, is with *China* connected;
 And there the great *Lama* is highly respected.
 Thus few *Tartar Hordes* independent appear,
 So much the vast Empires around them they fear.

Three other great *Empires* remain to be shown, 620
 So vast, that their Limits can hardly be known;
 Their names are the *Persian*, *Mogul*, and *Chinese*;
 The others are mostly dependent on these.

Here absolute Despots by Slaves are rever'd,
 Whose voice like the voice of the Lion is fear'd. 625
 No freedom's enjoy'd in this wide-spreading Land, †
 But what roving *Tartars* and *Arabs* command.
 The Laws of a well-known *Impostor*, ‡ they say,
 The *Turks*, and the *Arabs*, and *Persians*, obey,
 Some *Indians* and *Tartars* the same laws retain: 630
 In Paganish darkness the rest still remain.

3. C H I N A.

'TIS *China* that's wash'd by the waters *Pacific*,
 Her people and soil are both vastly prolific.
 Two Millions of people doth *Pekin* contain,
 And *Nankin* and *Canton* still famous remain. 635

The *Rivers* of *China* are *Yamur*, they say,
 And *Argun*, and *Whamba*, and *Kiam*, and *Tay*.

No spot's unimprov'd in this wide-spreading land,
 Where nature bestows with a liberal hand.

'Tis

* See the Abbe Chappes's Journey to Siberia.

† Asia.

‡ Mahomet.

'Tis like a vast Garden well-water'd and fair, 640
 And many most beautiful prospects are there.
 Yet tho' the rich soil many men can maintain,
 Vast numbes, all times, on the waters remain:
 Each far fam'd *Canal*, and each bountiful stream,
 With buildings so cover'd a City might seem. 645
 Their *Cities*, and *Bridges*, and *Wall* * of great fame,
 Their *Art* and their *Labour* to ages proclaim.

C H I N E S E T A R T A R Y.

TO north of what properly *China* is nam'd,
 The *Tartars* inhabit a country far-fam'd.
 Of *Tamerlane's* empire these form'd a great part, 650
 Who *China* subdued by their valour and art:
 A wise *Tartar* prince o'er both nations is plac'd,
 And rules fifty Millions of subjects at least.

E A S T I N D I E S.

TO westward of *China*, *East Indians* live,
 Of whom a description now briefly we'll give. 655
 Two famous *Peninsulas* here may be seen,
That—*Ganges* without, and *this*—*Ganges* within.
 The *Great Mogul's* empire is well known to fame,
 'Tis properly this which *Indostan* they name.

BOUNDARIES of INDIA in general.

ON mountains the famous *Morattas* reside, 660
 Which *Persia* now from *Indostan* divide.
 The southern dark natives on *Ocean* still gaze,
 And *Sol* across *China* them cheers with his rays.
 To north are vast *Mountains*†, wide-spread and far-fam'd,
 The huge *Tartar Bulwark* sometimes they are nam'd. 665
 The

* About 1500 miles long,—intended as a barrier against the *Tartars*.
 It is of brick and mortar, and has stood 1800 years.

† A continuation of the *Caucasus*.

4. *The* MOGUL'S EMPIRE.

NEAR *Indus's* source for *Labor* we enquire,
And *Delhi* and *Agra* the *Ganges* admire,
By mountains is *Cachemire* compass'd all round,
Like *Paradise* blooming with beauties 'tis found.

—Here *Tamerlane's* heirs bore an absolute sway, 670
And many large kingdoms their laws did obey :
But this their vast rule and extensive command,
Was greatly diminish'd by fierce *Kouli Khan*.

5. *The* WESTERN PENINSULA.

THE *Western Peninsula* rich still remains,
And millions of natives one hundred con-
tains. 675

Proud *Rajahs* rule here with and absolute sway,
No longer consenting a tribute to pay.

A long Ridge of Mountains this region divides,
And opposite scenes clothe its opposite sides.
Here Winter appears, and *there* Summer is seen, 680
While one side is stormy, the other's serene.

The Coast, *Coromandel* is call'd on the east,
And that *Malabâr*, which extends on the west.

Coromandel Coast.

MADURA all Portugal equals in size,
The well-known *Carnatic* to north of this
lies. 685

And here *Pondicherry* attention might claim,
And *Fort of St. George*, which *Madrafs* too they name.
To these add the kingdom *Golconda* they call,
Orixa more north, and the far-fam'd *Bengal*.

Malabâr

Malabâr Coast.

DEKAN to the west of the *Gatz* mountains lies, 600
 And more than four kingdoms is said to comprise.
 This now is the coast *Malabâr* which they name,
 Whose cities and islands are well known to fame.
 Here *Cochin* and *Calicut* flourish they say.
Cambaya and *Goa*, *Surat* and *Bombay*.

The *Gentoos* the Laws of the *Bramins* embrace,
 And think still their Souls shall new Bodies possess.
 In Classes unbroken they choose to remain.
 And sons still the Arts of their fathers retain.

6. PENINSULA *beyond the Ganges.*

THE farther Peninsula now let us trace, 700
 Which country to eastward of *Ganges* they place.
 To north, are high Mountains wide-spread and far-fam'd,
 More north still the kingdom *Tibet* that is nam'd.

Lie westerly, — *Azem*, *Avà*, *Aracàn*,
Malacca, *Pegù*, and *Siàm*, *Martabàn*. 705
 To eastward, next *China*, *Laos*, and *Tonquin*,
Camòdla, *Chàmpa*, and *China-Cochin*.

Here ranges of Mountains far southward run on,
 And Rivers, — *Domea*, *Menan*, and *Mebon*.
 To the ocean call'd *Indian* these rivers all flow, 710
 But little of them or the natives we know.

Many useful inventions are practis'd by these,
 And Gunpowder first us'd the wise *Azemeje*.
 The *Lama's* religion prevails here as yet,
 Their God is a *Man* • that's rever'd in *Tibet*. 715
 Vast

• See Mr. J. Stewart's account of the kingdom of *Tibet*. Phil. Trans. 1777. The *Delai Lama* resides at *Pateli*, a vast palace on a mountain, near the banks of the *Barampootee*, — seven miles from *Lahassa*, the

Vast Beasts in their Forests the Indians behold,
Fierce *Tygers*,—huge *Elephants*,—*Lions* most bold.

7. ORIENTAL }
AND } ISLANDS.
8. INDIAN, }

THE *Isles* of *Japan* east of *China* they place,
And north of the same, the *Kurilian* trace.

Far southward the *Philippine* isles we may mention, 720
And there the *Manilla* should claim our attention:
For there the rich ships from the New World * appear,
That cross the *Pacific* but once in a year.

The islands of *Robbers*, or isles *Marian*,
Lie north of *New Guinea*, and south of *Japan*. 725
New Guinea and *Britain* you'll certainly find,
Not far from *New Holland*, and south of the *Line*.

Some Islands there are which the *Sunda* they name,
Madura and *Banca* are two of the same.
We *Borneo* largest of islands define, 730
And *Sumatra's* equally cut by the *Line*.

In *Borneo's* wilds there is found a strange *Ape*,
The *Ourang-Outang*, almost human in shape.

In *Java's* fam'd isle, and east side of the *Strait*,
Batavia flourishes wealthy and great. 735
The *Line* on another large island doth fall,
Which *Celebes* isle, or *Matassar*, they call.
The far-fam'd *Moluccas* lie east of the same,
And these the rich *Gardens of Spices* they name.

The capital. The ignorant Tartars believe the *Lama* to be immortal;—his
successor is said to be always found among the priests.

* They come from *Acapulco*, in N. A.

The *Cloves*, *Mace*, and *Nutmegs*, these islands produc^e,
The *Dutch* have secur'd to their own proper use.

The *Andaman* isles, about fifty in all,
Are plac'd in the wide-spreading *Bay of Bengal*.
To Cape Comorin th' isle of *Ceylon* is near,
And *Maldives* in Clusters south-westward appear. 745

Thus *India's* regions we've briefly survey'd ;
To *Persia* westward we next will proceed.

9. P E R S I A.

T H E *Tartars* nam'd *Usbec* to north-east are seen,
The *Oxus* flows them and the *Persians* between.
The *Indus* to eastward of *Persia's* plac'd, 750
And *Tigris* and *Euphrates* roll on the west.
Circassian Tartary look'd for must be.
The *Euxine* between and the *Caspian Sea*.
To south of these *Tartars* Mount *Ararat's* plac'd,
And this is now *Persia's* limit north-west. 755
The *Caspian Sea* to the north far extends,
There *Russia* rules, and there *Persia* ends.

Thus widely-extended this Empire is now,
More nations than one to her Scepter must bow.
Th' *Hyrceanian*, *Parthian*, *Bactrian*, *Mede*, 760
To serve the same *Sophi* or *Shaw* are agreed.
Near *Zenderhend* stands the superb *Ispahan*,
'I was nearly dispeopled by fierce *Kouli Khan*.
This famous usurper, who's stil'd *Nadir Shaw*,
With rigour extreme his subjects gave Law. 765
'Gainst him the *Mogul* made a feeble defence,
The plunder from *Delhi* he took was immense.
Rich *Provinces* too from *Indosian* he rent ; —
At length he was humbled by Death in his tent.

REVOLUTIONS.

R E V O L U T I O N S.

THE praises of *Cyrus* are spread far by fame, 777
 To humble *Affyria's* monarch he came.
 He reign'd before *Christ* more than centuries five,
 'Till the Jews he restor'd, and their hopes did revive.
 His empire was flourishing, potent, and grand,
 And nations he rul'd with a gentle command. 779
 Two centuries after,---to yield was his fate,
 To Macedon's king *Alexander the Great*.
 This hero's successors by *Rome* were defeated,
 But Persia's conquest was never compleated.
 This kingdom's own princes were still seen to reign, 780
 'Till conquer'd at last by the fierce *Tamerlane*.
 A *Doctor of Laws* to this Race did succeed,
 From whom all the Princes call *Sophis*, proceed.

10. A R A B I A.

TIS time now to trace the *Arabias Threes*,
 Whose limit to westward is call'd the *Red*
Sea. 783
 A far-flowing *Ocean* rolls south of the same;
 And eastward, the *Gulph* we the *Persian* name.
 To north-ward, the *Turks Asiatic* reside,
 A part of an empire that spreads far and wide.

Where Africa meets this large region is seen, 790
 The *Isthmus of Suez*, that long famous hath been,
 The far-flowing *Sea* and the *Red Sea* between. }

One part of Arabia's rocky and wild ;---
Arabia Petraea hence it is stil'd.
 Another's a Wilderness well known to fame; 795
 'This part, then, *Arabia Desert* they name.
 A third part wide-spreading the *Happy* is stil'd,
 Whose products are rich, and the climate is mild.

A famous

G E O G R A P H Y

A famous *Impostor* * at *Mecca* drew breath,
Medina is fam'd for his *Flight* † and his *Death*. 800
 Vast numbers of pilgrims resort here they say,
 To this their false Prophet devotion to pay.
 A *Mosque* is at *Mecca*, rich, large, and far-fam'd,
 And one at *Medina*, most holy that's nam'd.

Immense sandy *Deserts* when winds o'er them sweep, 805
 Resemble the waves of the vast rolling Deep,
 Whole *Caravans* perish beneath a *Sand wave*,
 And find in a moment both *Death* and a *Grave*.
 Swift *Camels* were form'd for this parch'd dreary waste,
 A week they can travel, and water not taste. 810

Rude *Arabs* in *Deserts* still wandering are,
 They rove and they rob, and no nation they spare.

The *Israelites* travers'd these *Wilds* forty years:
 And *Sinai* not far from the *Red Sea* appears.

'Midst *Desert Arabia's* wide sandy plains, 815
 In ruins majestic, *Palmyra* remains.
Zenobia rul'd here in splendour and fame,
 Her Scribe the great *Critic Longinus* they name.
 Her City in Ruins, *Aurorian* laid,—
 And she, mighty Princess, his Captive was made. 820

Great part of the *Arabs* have always been free,
 The rest the *Porte's* subjects are now said to be.

II. ASIATIC TURKEY.

J U D E A or P A L E S T I N E.

THE twelve Sons of *Jacob* once ruling were seen,
 To the north of the *Arabs* in fam'd *Palestine*.

His

* Mahomet.

† The Hegira, A. D. 622.

E P I T O M I Z E D.

His course from mount *Lebanon* *Jordan* doth take, 825
And loses his stream in *Asphaltite* Lake.

Of *Solymas* * *Temple* no traces remain,
To build it all *Julian's* efforts were vain.

A S I A M I N O R.

TO *Asia Minor* more north we proceed,
Where flourishing *Cities* in ruins are laid. 830
Rich *Provinces* here are said once to have been,
But indolent *Turks* have quite alter'd the scene.
Pisidia, *Lydia*, *Pontus*, they name,
Cappadocia's spread and *Pamphilia's* fame.

Some famous CITIES, &c. in Asiatic Turkey.

BALBEC, *Heloipolis*, long since, was nam'd; 835
And *Tripoli's* near to *Damascus* far-sam'd.]
Past *Bagdat* the waters of *Tigris* still pass,
This formerly *Chaldea's* capital was.
In *Mesopotamia*, *Orsa* is plac'd;
And *Georgia's* daughters with beauty are grac'd. 840
The *Turkish* *Curdistan*, *Assyria's* nam'd,
There *Nineveh*, call'd so from *Ninus*, was sam'd.
Pbaenician *Cities*, were *Sidon* and *Tyre*;
The nations no longer their grandeur admire.
The wealthy *Aleppo* is *Syria's* boast, 845
And *Cyprus*, fair *Isle*, is not far from this coast.
Mount *Taurus*, far east thro' *Natolia's* spread,
And *Ida*, near *Homer's* sam'd *Troy*, rears his head.

To *Tartar* original *Turks* may lay claim,
From them *Turcomania* first had its name. 850
These conquering far under *Othman* their head,
Their empire, (now *Ottoman* call'd) widely spread.

G E O G R A P H Y

A F R I C A:

This CONTINENT contains 15 PARTS, viz.

EAST COAST, { EGYPT, NUBIA, ABYSSINIA,
North of the Line. { ETHIOPIA, AJAN.

South of the Line. { ZAN GUEBAR, MEHENMUGI,
MONOMOTAPA, CAFFRARIA,
LOWER GUINEA ;

WEST COAST, { UPPER GUINEA, NIGRO-
North of the Line. { LAND, ZARA, BILEDULGE-
RID, STATES of BARBARY.

From *Afro* now we will hasten away,
And the *Kingdoms of Africa* briefly survey.

TH E first that in order attention doth claim, 855
Lies west of the Arabs, and *Egypt* its name.
For *Science* and *Arts* once was *Egypt* respected,
But now to the *Ottoman Porte* she's subjected.

Her high tow'ring *Pyramids* seem to deride,
All monuments else of ambition and pride. 860
At what time were rais'd those huge *Masses of Stone*,
And what was their use is not certainly known.
Of these there is one most amazingly great, --- }
Five hundred Feet high, as some writers relate,
And more than *ten Acres* sustain its vast weight. 865 }

The *Pits* of the *Mummies* with wonder we view,
And the *Labrinth's* windings are wonderful too.

The

The N I L E.

FROM high *Lunar Mountains* * great *Nile* takes his way,

Thro' far distant regions to rove and to stray.
His waters encreas'd and more rapid he finds, 870
While round the large kingdom of *Gojam* he winds.
Down many steep Falls then he rapidly drives;
At length to the low fertile *Egypt* arrives.
A Sea here he seems, while his banks he o'erflows, 875
And carries vast riches, wherever he goes:
Again he's confin'd, and by *seven* fam'd ways,
To the far-flowing Sea his full tribute he pays.

The *Red Sea's* fam'd Strait, *Babelmandel* we name;
The kingdom of *Ajan* lies south of the same. 880
To northward of *Ajan*, wide spreading we view,
Abyssinia, *Adel*, and *Nubia* too.

Abyssinia southward of *Nubia* lies,
And here it is said the great *Nile* takes his rise.

Their rites of Religion, if history's true, 885
Are part from the *Christian*, and part from the *Jew*.

Thro' *Nubia* next the bold *Nile* takes its course,
Still hastening northward, and gaining new force.

The huge Hippopotamus sports in his stream,
And lord of amphibious creatures doth seem. 890

Some States on the east side of Africa are,
Compris'd in that part that is call'd *Zanguebar*.
To eastward of this, (with a Channel between)
The island, that's nam'd *Madagascar*, is seen.

Ethiopia

D 3

* See Ludolphus's history of Abyssinia.

Ethiopia eastward of *Guinea* is plac'd, 895
 And over the same the Equator is trac'd.
Minaeo extends to the eastward of Congo;
 And *Mujar* is seen to north-east of Loango.

The Regent of Day in full glory we view,
 And owe, as some think, to his rays their deep hue. 900

Flows east a large River, *Couama* they name,
 And *Monomotapa* lies south of the same.

A *Monopotapàn* is hard to describe,
 Or paint one of *Mabenemúgi*'s rude tribe.
 Of other rude nations strange things we might tell, 905
 But time is too short, on such subjects to dwell.
 So rude e'en their names are, 'tis no easy thing,
 Of *Mataman*, *Natal*, and *Souguas* to sing:
 Of *Soufiquas*, *Soffala*, *Sabia*, press,
 With *Couriquas*, *Odiquas* into my verse. 910

Caffraria far to the southward extends,
 To the *Cape of Good Hope*, where the continent ends.
 Here *Hottentots* still their rude customs retain,
 And here the wise *Dutch* did their settlement gain.

A Portuguese ship was the first to prevail, 915
 To double this Cape, and far eastward to sail.
 The *Old World* had just fix'd her eyes on the *New*,
 When *Vasco de Gama* to India flew.
 Thus two immense regions their riches unfold,
 And tempt with their treasures the brave and the bold.

In *Guinea the Lower*, and south of the Line,
Loango and *Congo* large States they define:
Angola more south, and *Benguela* they trace;
 All which are possess'd by a rude gloomy race.

Some *Rivers* they name, in these regions that are, 925
Cuneni, *Coanzo*, *Coango* or *Zaire*:

Their

Their course to the westward these rivers pursue,
And pay to th' Atlantic the tribute that's due.

The land that most properly *Guinea* we name.
Lies north of the *Sea* that is call'd from the same. 930

The natives of *Gold* and of *Ivory* boast,
And part of their country is call'd the *Slave-coast*.
For what crimes, alas! have the *Men*, here we find,
Been doom'd to be *Slaves* to the rest of mankind!

Of *Niger* in *Negroland* little we know, 935
And *Senegal* north of *Cape Verds'* seen to flow.
The *Gambia* rolls on the south of the same;
And these the large *Mouths* of the *Niger* they name.

To those on the *Niger* who sail without fear,
Vast beasts and grand prospects on all sides appear! 940

Thro' *Zara's* wild *Deserts* to rove who shall dare?
For *Lions* and *Leopards*, and *Tigers* rule there.

The high-tow'ring *Atlas* to south of him views,
A region * whose name is too rough for the muse.
This vast Range of mountains is well known to
same, 945

The *Ocean Atlantic* from thence took its name.

To north of Mount *Atlas* are *Barbary's States*,
From *Egypt* extending far west to the *Straits*,
Morocco with *Fez* most to westward appears,
And *Tunis* to eastward of cruel *Algiers*. 950

If thence, then, to *Egypt* to rove we're inclin'd,
With *Barca* united we'll *Tripoly* find.

Here *Carthage* with glory the sceptre long sway'd,
But low in the dust by proud *Rome* she was laid.
Her Masters, for ages, the Romans remain'd, 955
'Till *Genferic's Vandals* a victory gain'd.
A Century after, to yield was their fate,
To fam'd *Bellafarius*, valiant and great.

Fierce

Fierce *Saracens* too here the scepter long sway'd;
And now to the *Porte* a faint homage is paid. 960

I S L A N D S.

SOUTH-WEST of the Straits of Gibraltar are shown:
Some islands the Portuguese claim as their own.
Here bountiful Nature is known to produce,
The choicest of Wines for man's comfort and use.
These fair fertile isles the *Madeiras* they name; 965
And the *Spanish Canaries* are south of the same;
Of these *Teneriffe* is the tallest and best,
And *Ferro's* meridian's on Africa's west.
Still nearer the Line the *Cape Verd* isles we view; --
From whence round the Globe an east course we'll pursue.
In the *Southern Atlantic*, we'll rest us awhile,
At the steep tow'ring rock, *St. Helena's* small isle.
For the *Cape of Good Hope*, next, our course we'll direct:
And from the brave *Dutch* a kind treatment expect.
Refresh'd with their wines, and our spirits increas'd, 975
We'll cross the wide waters that roll on the east.
-- And here *Madagascar's* large isle we might name,
And *Maurice* and *Bourbon*, to east of the same. --
Proceeding still eastward, *New Holland* we'll find,
South-east of the *Indies*, and south of the *Line*. 980
Then crossing the *Ocean Pacific* and wide,
We'll view the fair isles that are wash'd by his tide.
America's wide-spreading Lands we'll make known,
From the famous *Cape Horn*, to the *North Frigid Zone*.
Then sailing far eastward across the wide main, 985
Arrive at the *Straits of Gibraltar* again*.

N E W

* These lines, which are subjoined to those on *Africa*, serve to mark the transition from the *Old World*, whose three great Divisions have been described, to the remaining three great Divisions, which may be called *New*, as having been discovered but a few centuries ago, and being yet very imperfectly known.

NEW HOLLAND; AND ISLES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

NEW HOLLAND* south-east of East-India lies;—

A continent equal to *Europe* in size;
At the south *Cape* † of which call'd the *Land of Van Diemen*,

Were seen by *Furieux*, that experienc'd Seaman, 990
From high Cliff, descending some hundreds of feet,
Bold Streams, in Cascades, aged ocean to meet.
Ever-greens are the trees, rising high in a line,
The Soil appears rich, and the Climate is fine:
Yet the wretched possessors from place roam to place,
The rudest they seem of the whole human race.

More east, lies *New Zealand*, ‡ th' abode of wild men;
There *Cook* and *Furieux* § met, but parted again.
—To these Isles if you come, let your conduct be
kind,

No wars be excited, no man left behind; — 1000
These people will feast on the flesh of mankind!

To northward of these if your course be directed,
A treatment more kind and humane is expected.

On

* *New Holland* is divided into two parts by the Southern Tropic, and the islands, (referred to this great Division of land) may be thrown into two classes, viz. *Isles of the South Pacific*,—and, *Isles of the North Pacific*. When we are in *New Holland*, we are in the southern and lower Hemispheres, and converse with a people who are *Antipodes*, or nearly so to the North Americans. The interior parts of this great country are wholly unexplored by the Europeans. It is at least 2,700 miles from East to West.

† Latitude S. 44° Longitude E. from London, 125°.

‡ Consisting of two islands, *Towai-porannipo*, and *Eabeinmanuue*. The South Cape is in South Latitude, 47°, 19'. The North Cape 34°, 32' and is about 170° East Longitude from Greenwich.

§ See *Cook's Second Voyage round the World*.

On the verge of the *Zone* which the *Torrid* we call,
Are many fine Islands, some great and some small. 1005
And here, did our subject not force us away,
Whole months we would rest, and whole years we
would stay.

The *Hebrides*, * then, we would more than just men-
tion, (tention.

And the sweet *Friendly* † islands should claim our at-
tention. Next to these, the *Society* ‡ isles so far fam'd, 1010

And the kind lovely isle, *Otaheitee* § that's nam'd.

The isles call'd *Marquesas* || then next we would see,

And the island of *Easter*, † due west from *Chilli*.

From *New Holland*—east, from *America* west,
Where the *Ocean* so calm and unruff'd doth rest, 1015

These islands and others less famous are plac'd.

And what is most justly an object of wonder,—

The tribes * that this ocean keeps farthest asunder,

Their meaning by similar signs can express,

And soon with each other can learn to converse! 1020

COOK'S second VOYAGE round the GLOBE.

To the south of the three southern Continents.

FROM the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the year seventy three,
Sail'd the brave Capt. *Cook*, on the wide southern sea.
O'er

* *Mallicollo, Errimango, Tanna, Footoona, Annattom, Aurora, Pasom,*
See: *New Caledonia* is more than 200 miles long.

† These are *Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.*

‡ *Solabola, Uliatea, Huabeins, &c.*

§ The north point of *Otaheitee* is in Lat. S. 17°; 29', 15", and Long. W.
from Greenwich 149°; 35'. From Philadelphia, Long. W. 74°.

|| These are *Hood's, St. Pedro's, La-Dominica, &c.*

† Cook gives an account of some very curious gigantic statues found here;
—one of which is 27 feet high and eight broad,—of grey stone. This
island is also called *Davis's land*; and is in S. Lat. 27°; 5', and W. Long.
109°; 46'.—Might not the former inhabitants of this island, and the inge-
nious *Peruvians*, have been the same people?

* The people of *New Zealand*, and those of *Baster island*, are 1500
leagues apart, and those of the *Sandwich isles* are at least 3000 miles distant
from both; yet they appear to have been all originally the same people.

O'er the high swelling waves, while his vessel he steers,
 Rising fast to his Zenith the South Pole * appears.
 New seas and untried, lo! he dares to explore! 1025
 Proud to carry his ship where ne'er ship was beofre.
 Mid'st islands of ice, which in thousands appear,
 Some rising like mountains aloft in the air,
 His ship he guides boldly, a stranger to fear! }
 Near the *Circle Antaratic* he sails round the *Pole*, 1030
 Attentively viewing the parts and the whole.
 Within the *Antarctic* sometimes we him see,
 Braving dangers beyond e'en the *Seventieth* degree.
 Nor does he desist, till the waters congeal'd
 Stop the course of his ship, like a wide-spreading field.
 There mountain of ice beyond mountain appears,
 That have not been dissolv'd for some thousands of years.
 The eye of this field sees no limit nor end,
 Which quite to the *South Pole* appears to extend.
 How grand are the prospects that here meets the eye, 1040
 In this wide rolling ocean, and new starry sky!
Water-spouts, Fields of ice, and Aurora's bright,
 And the Sun rolling round, making day without night!
 A *Terra Australis* † long look'd for had been:—
 No traces of such by brave *Cook* could be seen. 1045
 If any there be,—'tis now certainly known,
 It chiefly must lie in the *South Frigid Zone*.

C O O K ' s t h i r d V O Y A G E '—in search of a
 N O R T H P A S S A G E .

L O! again the same ocean he visits once more,
 And ventures far north, where none ventur'd before.
 His object is now, a north *Passage* to find, 1050
 And open new paths to the rest of mankind.
 Taking leave, for this end, of his favorite Isles,
 Far north thro' the *Ocean Pacific* he sails.
 Not far from the *Tropic*, some islands appear,
 And *Sandwich* at present the name which they bear. 1055

The
 * He sailed first almost due south, until he found himself in the *South Frigid Zone*. He was again twice within it on the opposite side.
 † A continent near the South Pole

The largest of the twelve * the most eastward we see,
 And this by the natives is nam'd † *O-why-bee*.
 Here resting a while, then his fortune to try,
 North-eastward he sails, the *New World* to descry.
 And, as he expected, the coast there is seen, 1060
 Where the brave Capt. *Bbering* had once before been.
 Sailing long on this coast, as to north-west it stretches,
 The *Straits*, in which *Bhering* too once was, he reaches.
 To his joy *two great Worlds* he has now in his view,
 On the one side, *the Old*, on the other the *New*. 1065
 —Far southward,—wide oceans are rolling between,
 Yet here, once united ‡ they seem to have been.
 The coast now appears to the north-east inclin'd:
 And homeward a passage he soon hopes to find.
 But as in the *South Seas*, the waters congeal'd 1070
 Stopp'd the course of his ship like a wide-spreading field:
 So *here*, no safe path for his ship can be found;
 Fields of ice lie before,—isles of ice float around.
 For *Siberia*, then, to the west he sets sail:
 But here, too, his glorious efforts all fail! 1075
 In these dangerous Seas, lest detain'd you should be,
 Hasten back thro' the *Straits* to the calm flowing-sea;
 Return and refresh at the isle, *O-why-bee*.
 But cease with the natives, ah! cease to contend,
 Lest, like *Cook*, you should find here a sorrowful end!
 In an island he lies § where rude savages roam,
 Far distant, alas! from his dear native home!

A M E R I C A.

* The twelve are called—*Owhybee*, *Mowbee*, *Morotai*, *Kaowraee*,
Aranni, *Morokinner*, *Owhsow*, *Atouwi*, *Oueehow*, *Orrahoowa*, *Taoora*,
 and *Mogoopapoppa*.

† *W. Long.* from London 161° from Philadelphia 86°.

‡ The distance from shore to shore is only 6 leagues, and the sea not
 deep. Lat. N. 65° 30'.

§ He returned to these isles, and was killed by the natives, on the 4th
 of February, 1779! He had explored the west coast of America, from
 43° 27' to 50° 49' 57" N. Lat. — In Lat. 44° 33', the west coast is
 124° 24' W. Long. from London, i. e. 49° 24' west from Philadelphia;
 nearly 2,700 miles. — The *Cove*, where the ships first anchored, is in Lat.
 N. 49°.

A M E R I C A.

N O R T H A N D S O U T H.

H A V I N G cross'd the *Pacific*, we'll now take our
stand,

On this happy, prolific, and wide-spreading land,
Where nature has wrought with a far bolder hand.

No more let the *Old World* be proud of her *Mountains*,
Her *Rivers*, her *Mines*, and her *Lakes*, and her *Fountain*;
Tho' great in themselves,—they no longer appear
To be great,—when compar'd to the great that are here.

The A N D E S, in S O U T H A M E R I C A.

S E E th' *Andes* high-soaring aloft in mid air! 1099

And *Clouds* far beneath where their *Summits* appear!

Their tops clad in snows, on their sides roll the thunder,

While *Lightnings* and *Torrents* excite fear and wonder.

You may gaze, from above,* on th' astonishing scene,

And view *Sol* unclouded, and *Heaven* serene! 1095

E

Like

N. 49°, 36' and in Long. W. 126°, 32'; and being due west from *Lake Superior*, the unexplored part of this vast continent lying between that *Lake* and the *Pacific Ocean*, must be about 1,400 miles in breadth.

And as the *Straits*, separating America from Asia, are in Lat. 65°, 30' and Long. W. 168°, the distance from thence to *Hudson's Bay*, is at least 2000 miles.—The Americans seen at the *Cove*, in *King George's Sound*, are mostly under the middle size and ill-made. They offered to the English, as an article of trade, human skulls and dried hands! Their language is harsh, and abounds with the consonants, s, z, k. They are of a copper colour. Are tatowed. They make cloth of the interior bark of the Fir-tree, and beat it with an instrument, such as is used at *Otaheitee*. At *Sandwich* found, Lat. 63°, the Americans have boats similar to those in *Greenland*, they have a slit in their under lip, making an artificial mouth. The people at the island of *Unalashka* are similar to these last mentioned. This island is close to the continent, in Lat. 54° Long. W. 166°, and here Russians were found trading with the natives. A large river was found in Lat. 60°, which Cook called *Turnagain*. The people of *Kamtschatka*, in Asia, and the Americans opposite to them, are found to be the same people.

* See Don Ulloa's account of these mountains.

Like far-distant Clouds, see ! their white tops appear,
Which the Sun ne'er dissolves, tho' approaching so near.
Tho' the *Zone* be the *Torrid*, and strange it may seem,
'Tis *Winter* above, in its utmost extreme.

—The whole *plain of Quieto* is rais'd o'er the Seas, 1100
As high as the tops of the fam'd *Pyranees*.
These Mountains all others, in *height* † far exceed,
And as to their *length* 'tis prodigious indeed :
For more than four thousand miles stretching away,
To the Straits of Magellan, from Mexico's Bay : 1105
Large Mountains of snow on their rude backs are borne,
From Darien's Isthmus quite down to Cape Horn. ‡

DIVISIONS of SOUTH AMERICA.

PERU §¹ and *Cbili*², regions mild and prolific,
Are bounded by th' Andes and Ocean Pacific.
Six other vast Regions, to eastward we view, 1110
All which *South America* claims as her due.
To north of Maragnon, and north of the Line,
*Guaina*³ and rich *Terra Firma*⁴ we find
On the streams of Maragnon, and wash'd by the same,
A widely spread Land *Amazonia* name. 1115
*Brazils*⁵, || and *La Plata*⁶ with fam'd ¶ *Pdraguay*,
Exhibit rich mines and vast treasures, they say.
Far south to the Straits *Patagonia*⁷ *, runs,
And boasts of the size and the strength of her Sons.

Those

† The height of *Cbimborazo*, the most elevated point of the Andes, is---20,280 feet;---the pike of *Teneriffe* is but, 13,178 feet; and even mount *Blanc*, one of the Alps, only 15,662.

‡ The true Cape Horn is in Lat. S. 55°, 58', and Long. W. 67°, 46'.

§ *Lima*, the capital.

|| Portuguese America.

¶ The Jesuits erected a very extraordinary Species of Commonwealth in the most interior parts; it is said, above 340,000 Indian families were induced to live in towns, cultivate the lands, become Christians, and obey the fathers.

* Dr. Robertson says in his history of America, "The existence of a gigantic race of men here is in a great measure doubtful.

Those Straits the immortal *Magellan* * first found, 1120
 Whose ship was the first that the Globe sail'd around.
 To the south of these Straits there are *Isles* † crown'd
 with snow,

Which are some of the southermost Lands that we know.

The shining MOUNTAINS in NORTH AMERICA.

A **N**OTHER vast *Range*. § far-reflecting the Sun,
 Three thousand miles northward from *Mexico* run,
 Dividing the waters which flow far to west,
 From those that roll on to th' Atlantic in haste.

Great RIVERS of AMERICA.

FROM the sides of the *Andes* the bold Torrents flow,
 And roll rough and rapid to vallies below.

Like subjects obedient to some potent king, 1130

Their tribute of waters together they bring,

These waters uniting make vast Rivers, then,

Which rove thro' vast regions, the haunts of wild men,

And long ere the force of the tide felt can be,

Resemble large arms of the far-sounding sea : 1135

These Rivers far-flowing, so wide and so fam'd,

The *Plate*, || *Oronoque*, and *Maragnon* ¶ are nam'd.

Four other vast Rivers, less distant we find,

To favour fair Commerce by Nature design'd,

Mississippi, the rapid, the bold, and the free ; 1140

St Lawrence, that rises from Lakes like the Sea ;

The *Oregon*, flowing far westward, they say ;

And the *Bourbon*, that hastens to Hudson's great Bay.

Two thousand miles winding these waters we trace,

To far-distant Oceans* and opposite Bays ; † 1145

And

* A Portugueze by birth, - but at this time in the Service of Spain.

† Terra del Fuego.

§ See Carver's Travels, who was near these mountains, among the Naudowessies on the western branches of the Mississippi.

|| At its mouth, - 150 miles wide.

¶ The river of the Amazons---rises in Peru, and runs from W. to E. a course of more than 3000 miles.

* Pacific and Atlantic.

† Bay of Mexico, and Hudson's Bay.

And what is most strange and unequal indeed,
They all as from one common center † proceed.

NORTH AMERICA.—*The Isthmus.*

Connecting the same to SOUTH AMERICA.

A CHAIN of rude Rocks and rough Mountains
is seen,

Erected and firm, two vast Oceans between :

By the rolling Atlantic its east side is press'd, 1150

And the wide-spread Pacific still washes the west :

Their rage it resists while to meet they contend,

Nor suffers their high-swelling billows to blend.

This *Isthmus*, it is, *Darien*, that they name,

And Mexico's Mines are north west of the same. 1155

I. MEXICO or NEW SPAIN.

NORTH AMERICA's southernmost part is *New Spain*,
Whose natives in thousands by Cortes § were slain.

Of Mexico's wide-spread empire we've heard,

Where millions the great Montezuma rever'd ;

But rude and defenceless, how could they sustain 1163

The armour and valour, and thunder of Spain ?

In the midst of a Lake the rich Capital stood ;

'Twas bravely defended ; — yet wholly subdu'd.

'The Spaniards, 'tis said, were impell'd to subdue,

Fierce Mexico's millions, and gentle Peru, 1165

By blind Superstition and Avarice too.

Another great cause they so rapidly fell,

Was want of firm union the foe to repel :

Themselves to enslave their whole arms they employ'd ;

A kingdom divided must soon be destroy'd ! 1170

Griat Mexico's conquest to Cortes was due,

And fam'd is Pizaro for that of Peru.

2. Countries round the Gulph of California.

NOW north of the Tropic we'll hasten away,
And other fine Provinces briefly survey.

California

† See Carver's Travels.

§ See Lt. Robertson's History of America.

California first a Peninsula name, 1175
 To the west of the *Gulph*, that is form'd by the same.
Cinaloa, *Sonora**, and happy *Navarre*;
 To east and north-east these rich provinces are.
 These all to one Governor subject remain,
 Who owes his high rank to the Monarch of Spain. 1180

3. EAST AND WEST FLORIDA, And WEST-INDIA ISLES.

THE *Floridas* too the same Monarch revere,
 And east of the *Father of Rivers* † appear,—
 By the *Gulph* on the south, they are bounded we see,
 On the north by the *States*, independent and free;
 And were ceded to Spain in the year eighty-three. 1185

The *West-India Isles* now in order we'll name:—
 Columbus † from Europe first sail'd to the same.
 Due south from the Cape we *Cape Florida* stile,
 Lies happy *Havannah* in *Cuba's* large isle.
Jamaica, more south, is by Britain defended, 1190
 Her Captia' *Kingston* is highly commended.
 To eastward of these, if our course we pursue,
 The widely-spread *Hispaniola* we view:—
 The brave sons of France the north part still retain,
 And the south is possess'd by the subjects of Spain. 1195
 The rich *Porto Rico* runs far to the east,
 And claims for its length five score miles at the least.
 Still farther to eastward *St. Thomas* remains,
 And *Santa Cruz* too is possess'd by the Danes.
 Now many small, fair, and rich islands we find, 1200
 That once in firm union perhaps were combin'd.
Anguilla to north of *St. Martin's* is plac'd,
 And *Christopher's* south of *Eustatia's* trac'd.
 To eastward are *Nevis* and *Monseratt* seen,—
 Small islands, *St. Kitt's* and *Antigua* between. 1205
 Then we pass *Guadalupe*, — *Dominique* too they say,
 While southward we sail *Martinique* to survey.

St.

* See an account of the rich Mines lately discovered here;—Dr. Robert-
 son's history of America.

† Mississippi.

‡ A. D. 1492.

St. Lucia, next, and *St. Vincent's* we view,
 And give to *Barbadoes* the praise that is due,
 —This last is by far the most eastward of all 1210
 Those Isles, that the *Lesser Antille's*, they call.
 Still pleas'd with our prospects, our course we pursue,
Granada, more south, and *Tobago*, to view.
 And end with large *Trinidad*, last of the chain,
 Near the vast *Oronoque* and the wide *Spanish Main*, 1215
 With many rich products these islands abound,
 Nor happier isles on the Globe could be found;
 Would Earthquakes and Storms and dire Hurricanes
 cease;
 And the war of the Elements change into peace!

Near Florida's coast, are the Isles that they call 1220
Lucca's or *Babama's* five hundred in all.
 Three hundred miles eastward of Florida too,
 Some beautiful isles in th' Atlantic we view:
 These borrow'd, at first, from *Bermudas* their name,
 And *Summers* was wreck'd on the rocks of the same. 1225
 Now back to the continent let us repair,
 And trace our own *States* with attention and care.

4. The UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA.

(The Boundary Line)

FROM the source of *St. Croix*, these *States* to define
 Due north to the *Highlands*, first, draw a right line.
 Then westward along the said *lands* extend it, 1230
 To south of what streams with *St. Lawrence* are blended.
 Thus let it proceed, 'till it meets in its course,
Connecticut River's north-westernmost source.
 Then down the said river, until it arrive,
 At degrees of north latitude forty and five. 1235
 Due west in a line, now its course it must take,
 And strike a great Stream from *Ontario's Lake*.
 This bold rapid stream *Cataragui* they call,
 Which loses its name at the town *Montréal*.

This.

This *Line* then its progress far westerly makes,
 Thro' four very famous and fresh water *Lakes*.
 These *Lakes* with each other by *Straits* * are connected,
 All which by the *Line* must be duly bisected.
Ontario, *Erie*, and *Huron* these name,
 And wide-spread *Superior*, west of the same. 1245
 The last mention'd *Lake* the said line passes thro'
 To north of *Isle Royale* and *Phillipaux* too.
 Proceeding still farther, the same must be trac'd,
 Thro' *Long Lake*† and *Wood's Lake*, that lie to north-west.
 Still westward it goes, *Mississippi* to find;—
 Thence down his great stream far to south let it wind;
 To *Latitude thirty and one* it extends;—
 Then leaving this river, to eastward it bends,—
 Till *Apalachicola* meeting, it winds
 To the north,—till the mouth of *Flint River* it finds;—
 Thence east,—to the river *St. Mary* they name,
 And winds, as it winds, to the mouth of the same.
 Next, thro' the *Atlantic*, north-eastward it goes,
 And *Isles* § sixty miles from the coast to enclose.
 The first nam'd *St. Croix* now points out its course, 1260
 From great *Bay of Fundy* to said river's source.

Names.

* The water communication, between *Ontario* and *Erie*, is called the *River Niagara*, which runs from north to south 36 miles. About half way between these two *Lakes* are the *Falls*.--- The waters by which these *Falls* are supplied, after taking their rise near 2000 miles to the north-west, and passing thro' the *Lakes Superior*, *Michigan*, *Huron*, and *Erie*, during which they have been receiving constant accumulations, at length rush down a stupendous precipice of 140 feet perpendicular, and in a strong rapid that extends 8 or 9 miles below, fall nearly as much more.

The *Strait* between *Erie* and *Huron*, has *Lake St. Claire*, (90 miles in circumference) in the middle of it. The south part is called *Detroit*: the north, the *Huron River*. Between *Superior* and *Huron*, are the *Straits of St. Mary*, 40 miles long: and between *Michigan* and *Huron*, the *Straits of Mackinac*.

Superior is 1400 miles in circumference;—(40 rivers fall into it. --- *Huron*, 1000 miles;—(in which is an island 100 miles long, and 8 broad). --- *Michigan*, 600;—*Erie*, 300 long and 40 broad:—*Ontario*, about 600, in circumference. N. B. The *Lake Michigan*, lies entirely within the boundary line. See *Carter's travels*.

† According to *Carter*, *Long Lake* is 300 miles in length and 100 in breadth. --- *Lac du Bois* is 70 in length and 40 in breadth.

§ Excepting those of *Nova Scotia*

Names of the Thirteen States.

TH E *States* independent, united and free,
 In order, as follows, arrang'd we may see.
Massachusetts to south of *New Hampshire* we view,
Rhode Island, more south, and *Connecticut* too. 1265
 —These *States* for themselves the *New Englanders* won,
 Who fled these climes persecution to shun. //
New York next appears, as to westward we go,
 Where *Hudson's* fam'd waters far southerly flow.
 To the sons of *New Jersey* let praises be given, 1270
 Who saw the proud foe from the *Delaware* driven.
 To the wise *Pensylvanians* praise too we'll give,
 Who west of the far-flowing *Delaware* live.
 —This state runs far westward *Ohio* to view,
 And *Counties* thirteen can now claim as her due. 1275
 Her lands were by purchase obtain'd from rude men,
 And her name still import, that her founder was *Penn.*
 The *Delaware State* lies to south of the same,
 And takes from the river to eastward its name.
 The *Land* that from *Mary* is call'd as they say, 1280
 Extends on both sides of the *Chesapeak Bay*.
 On the south of *Potowmac* *Virginia* lies,
 And boasts of her *Washington*, valiant and wise.
 The two *Carolinas* more south still are seen,
 And *Georgia's* last of the happy thirteen. 1285
 Of *Science*, *Religion*, and *Freedom* they boast,
 They know what they're worth, for they know what
 they cost.
 These firmly united are well known to be,
 Who shook off the yoke, and resolv'd to be free.
 The ship thro' all storms is brought safe to the shore,
 The clouds are dispers'd, and the tempest is o'er.
 Give praises to *HIM*, who bade tumults to cease,
 And sent to proclaim it the angel of *Peace*!
 Who rais'd up a man of unequall'd renown,
 Our struggle for freedom with glory to crown. 1295
 Blest millions shall swell the loud trumpet of fame,
 And dwell in high raptures at *Washington's* name.

Time! quicken thy pace! and present a bright scene,
 In regions * where none but rude men have yet been.
 Let *Savages* cease the dark wilds to explore, 1300
 Or roam thro' their desarts,—now *desarts* no more!
 Let th' unwearied *Wabash*, in calm state as he glides,
 Admire the *New Cities* adorning his sides!
 Let fields and green meadows their beauties disclose,
 And the wilderness blossom and bloom as the rose! 1305
 Let *Commerce* and *Arts* make a rapid encrease,
 Diffusing the blessings of plenty and peace!
 And still, *O my Country!* in glory to shine,
 Be **PIETY, JUSTICE, and FORTITUDE** thine!

MOUNTAINS and RIVERS.

THE great *Allegheny's* wide spread and far
 fam'd, 1310

This Mount *Apalachian* also is nam'd.

Thence many fine Rivers northwesterly stray,
 Far-flowing *Ohio* their tribute to pay.

The *Cherokees, Shawanoe*, first, let us name,
Kentucke, Conbarway, are north of the same. 1315

The *Monongahela* far-winding is trac'd,

To meet *Allegheny*, where *Pittsburg* is plac'd.

From thence the *Fair River*, still gaining new force,
 Pursues far southwestward his serpentine course.

Muskingum, Scioto, and great *Miamce*, 1320

And gentle *Wabash*, all to meet him agree.

Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, descend,

With bold *Mississippi*, their waters to blend.

These beautiful Rivers are said to embrace,

The rich happy Lands † of a rude savage race; 1325

In one stream united,—they roll far away,

A thousand miles nearly, to *Mexico's Bay*.

From

* That vast tract of country, of a triangular form, bounded by the *Lakes*, on the north, by the *Mississippi*, on the south west, and by the *Ohio* on the southeast;—very little of which has been yet trodden by any other than the feet of *Savages*.

† The *Illinois country*, is nearly encircled by the four rivers.

From Mount Alleghene, *east* side of the same,
 Roll many large Rivers, now well known to fame,
 Enriching the States the United we name. 1330 }
 To north of *East Florida* flowing we see,
St. Mary's, *Savannah*, and great *Congaree* }
 With *Wateree* blended, 'tis call'd the *Santee* }
 The *Yadkin*, *Pedee*, and *Cape Fear*, and the *Neuse*,
 And *Campico's* Stream—are fit themes for the Muse.
 Be *Roanoke's*, *James's*, and *York's* praises repeated,
 The latter of which saw *Cornwallis* defeated.
 Three more, — *Rappabanoc*, *Potowmac*, they say.
 And fam'd *Susquehannah* meet *Chesapeake Bay*.
 Flows calmy fair *Schuylkill*, tho' not very great, 1340
 And blends with the *Delaware* rolling in state;
 The ships of all nations shall dance on his tide,
 And Commerce still be *Philadelphia's* § pride.
 Now *Hudson's*, *Connecticut*, *Kennebeck*, name, }
Penobscot make known and *St. Croix* to fame, 1345 }
 And place *Nova Scotia* east of the same.

5 C A N A D A.

TO north of these States, if to rove we're inclin'd,
 To *Britain* subjected we'll *Canada* find.
 Vast *Lakes* it admires and *St. Lawrence's* tide,
 And tow'ring *Quebec* is its glory and pride. 1350
 Here *Wolf* fell lamented on *Abraham's* plain,
 And here was the valiant *Montgomery* slain.

6. Countries round *Hudson's Bay*.

FIERCE Winter still longer maintains his rude sway
 Around and to westward of *Hudson's* wide Bay.
 The finest of furs these cold climates produce, 1355
 But little besides for Man's comfort or use.
 The *North Frigid Zone* the said Bay passes o'er,
 And the *Straits* are in Latitude sixty and four.
 If thence far to westward we trace a right Line,
 The *Straits* of brave *Bhering* we'll certainly find. 1360
 These *Straits* the bold *Cook* sail'd intripidly thro', }
 Rejoicing to have the *two Worlds* in his view, }
 On that side—the *Old*, and on this side—the *New*. }

§ Lat. N. 39°, 56', 54'', Lon. W. from *Greenwich* 75°, 81', 45''.

E P I T O M I Z E D.

Far southward, wide oceans are rolling between,
Yet here once united they seem'd to have been; 1365
And here is paid homage to *Russia's* queen.

7. *Countries round Baffin's Bay.*

'TIS little as yet of those cold climes is known,
Round *Baffin's* wide Bay in the *North Frigid Zone*;
Some rude men live here, and their manners the same,
With those wretched tribes we *West Greenlanders* name.
The Lands, between which the said Bay's seen to roll,
Perhaps are united, far north near the Pole:
If so,—a *North Passage* is hop'd for in vain,
Or such, as would yield any prospect of gain.

Some I S L A N D S of A M E R I C A.

O N *Canada's* east, some small *Islands* appear, 1375
The *Coast Labrador* and *Acadia* near.

From the *Straits of Belle Isle*, let us now take our way,
Anticosta to view, in *St. Lawrence's* Bay.

Thence, south, past the *Magdalene* isles we may steer,
To the large *Cape-Breton*, to *St. John's* that is near. 1380
From its eastermost Cape the said isle has its name.

And *Louisburg's* near, to the west of the same,
More eastward a widely spread island we find,
And *Banks*, still more east, of vast use to mankind.
Half way between these and the *Portuguese* shores, 1385
Where rolls the *Atlantic*, we trace the *Azores*:

St. Michael the largest of these may be seen;
And these have long subject to *Portugal* been.
If thence we sail eastward across the wide main,
We come to the kingdoms of *Europe* again. 1390

But here we will rest,—for a *Tour* we have made,
Around the *whole Globe*, and its surface survey'd.

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N.

FIRST *EUROPE's* fierce Nations deserv'd to be known,
From her southermost sons to the *North Frigid Zone*,
Her Seas too, and far-flowing Rivers, we trac'd, 1395
From the *Tayo's* rich stream, to the *Wolga* far east.

O'er *ASIA* rov'd next, to meet the bright Sun;
Then westward, with him o'er vast nations to run.

Saw China's and India's wide-spreading Lands,
And Persia's hills, and Arabia's sands.

1400

Then slightly survey'd the rude *AMERICAN States*,
From Suez to the Cape, and from thence to the Straits.
Thus round the *Old World* made a tour, not in vain,
And hasten'd to Hercules' Pillars again.

From the same far out Straits we departed once more,
New Oceans to try, and new Worlds to explore.
Cross'd the Waters *ATLANTIC* and *INDIAN* too,
The southermost parts of this Planet to view,
And learn how they live on that side of the Sphere,
Whose *Zenith's* the *Nadir* of those that live here. 1410
Their Winter's our Summer, their Midnight our Noon,
Yet they live, as we do, in a temperate Zone.

Then crossing the waters *PACIFIC* and wide,
We view'd the fair *Isles* that are wash'd by his tide.
With *Cook*, we encompass'd him, wide as he rolls. 1415
And tried, but in vain, to advance to the *Poles*.

AMERICA'S Mountains and Plains we made known,
From the distant Cape Horn to the North *Frigid Zone*:
Rejoicing, an Empire, new-risen to see,
The *States*, independent, united, and free,
Whose peace was proclaim'd in the year eighty-three.
And now sailing eastward, across the wide main,
We come to the Straits of *Gibraltar* again.
Thus round the *Whole Earth* we have rapidly run:
And lo! we have gain'd a whole day on the Sun! 1425

CONCLUSION.

GIVE Praises to *Him*, who first form'd the vast sphere,
And spread all around it his Light and his Air.
Bade Continents rise, and vast Oceans to roll,
And Winter to reign at each far distant Pole.
Made thousands of millions of men here to move, 1430
His bounty to share, and their Maker to love:
Gave Laws to direct them, and means to be blest;
That freed from their sorrows in peace they might rest.

F I N I S

